

of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. The vote was 125 in the affirmative and 226 in the negative,—a majority of 101 against the proposition. The intense interest taken in the issue and the demand from the country that every member should be accounted for is indicated by the size of the vote, which included every living member of the House except two,—a sick member from New York who was paired in favor of repeal with a South Carolina silver member. The next vote was taken upon free coinage at the ratio of seventeen to one, which was rejected, 101 to 241. Free coinage at the ratio of eighteen to one was rejected, 103 to 240 ; free coinage at the ratio of nineteen to one was rejected, 104 to 238 ; free coinage at the ratio of twenty to one was rejected, 122 to 222. The next motion of Mr. Eland's was to revive the Act of February 28, 1878, requiring the monthly purchase of not less than \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion and its coinage into standard silver dollars. The silver men rallied their greatest strength upon this proposition, which they represented as a compromise, but Mr. Eland's motion was rejected, 136 to 213. The roll was then called upon the repealing bill of Mr. Wilson and it was passed, 239 to 109,— a clear majority of 130 votes. The affirmative vote was cast by 138 Democrats and 101 Republicans; the negative vote was cast by 73 Democrats, 25 Republicans, and n Populists and Independents.

The indications of favorable action in the Senate, where the supporters of silver were strongest, were greatly strengthened when the Committee on Finance voted, on August 18th, to report a repealing bill, similar in its effects to the bill which was before the House, but containing some declaratory matter in favor of maintaining the parity of gold and silver. A careful canvass, during the progress of the debate, revealed the conversion to the repeal side of enough administration Democrats and moderate Republicans to make a majority of eleven for repeal. The existence of this majority seemed for a time, however, to be of little avail against the cumbersome rules of the Senate. The silver Senators, by persistent dilatory tactics, brought the Senate